FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FILIBUSTERING BY THE REPUR-LICANS IN THE HOUSE.

The Entire Day Taken Up With Roll Calls-Interesting Debate in the Senate.

Washington, Jone 23.—House —In the House today Mr. Morrison [Ill.] called up the report of the Committee on Rules, amending the rules of the House, upon which the debate oc-

curred yesterday.

Mr. Reed [Me.] mixed the question of consideration, and Mr. Hiscock [N. Y.] expressed his desire to go on with the sundry civil bill

Mr. Randal, remarked that he could take care of that mer ure. On a standing vote the House re-fused-80 to 91-te consider the report, and the result was received with applause from the Republican side, but on a yea and nay vote the House de ermined—yess, 133; nays, 115-to consider the report, Mr. Reed chang-ing his vote at the last moment to

enable him to move to consider. Having made that motion he yielded to Mr. Hiscock to adjourn, and this motion he supplemented with another that when the House adjourn today it

be to meet on Friday next.

Mr. Burnows [Mich.] ironically suggested that Friday was too early a day, and suggested to substitute Sat-

day of fillt a tering, the Republicans refinined from voting, and left the House without a querum-Mr. Morrison moved a call of the

Mr. Reed suggested that the House might consider the sundry civil bill. "I will take care of the sundry civil II," remarked Mr. Morrison.

"You, too," exc simed Mr. Reed in affected surprise, "I am affaid the sundry civil bill is being taken too

A call of the House was ordered and the doors of the chamber were

Then roll call followed roll call with monotonous regularity, while members louvged in their seats reading and writing, or retired to the cleakrooms for a smoke and a talk. Both sides were determined in their course. But little attention was paid to the proceedings, which were unat-tended by any occurrences to break their uninteresting character.

The House remained, as one member characterized it, in a state of "innocuous desactade," until a quarter past four, when further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the question recurred on Mr. Burrows's motion to advance until Burrows's motion to adjourn until

This was voted down-yeas 2, nays 14. No quorum, and another roll consumed the time to 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

It is undergood that the proposed change of rules will not be called up for consideration tomorrow, but that the sundry civii appropriation bill will be accorded the right of way.

The Senate.

In the Senate Senator Frye, from the Committee on Commerce, report-ed favorably a bill to amend the laws relating to the inspection of steam ves-els. The bill provides for the payment out of the Treasury of the expenses of steamboat inspectors.

enator Frye said swer to a recommendation of the President. The vessel owners of the conntry, Senator Frye added, were under obligations to the President for his approval of the shipping bill, and for his recommendation for supplementary legislation to provide for expenses of the steamboat inspectors. Congress ong t at once to provide that legisla

The bill was passed without debate. The Hawley motion was then taken up to consider the vote by which the Senate passed the bill prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys of land grant railroads,

Senator Beck resumed the floor and continued his remarks against reconsideration. He denied he had intended to injure anybody by the introduction of the bill. If the Senate should agree to the motton to reconsider that would be the last of the bill. Senator Beck read Senator Mitchell's amendment proposing to forbid members of Congress from doing law business for men who were managers of banks or im-porters of foreign goods or who manuactured butter, eleom urgarine, tobase co or whisky. "If that is not taking a co or whisky. "If that is not taking a lick at creation," exclaimed Senator Beck. He deprecated that sort of amendment, but added that he had often heard the fable of the advice given to all foxes by the fox whose tall had been cut off. The advice was that they should all have their tails cut off because his had been cut off. He thought the fable illustrated the case of this amendment. It would be as reasonable to asy that because a man was punished for crimically kill-ing another man, therefore he should be punished for killing a mouse, or for taking life of any kind, Sena'or did not know whether Senator Mitchell was the attorney of the Northern Pacific railroad or not. Senator Beck had been informed that he believed that Senator Mitchell had a right to be such. Railroad companies sought the best lawyers, and had a right to them.

Senator Mitchell warmly raplied that he was the attorney of no rail-road. He desired the Senator from Kentucky (Senator Beck) to under-gaed that he (Senator Mitchell) bad never, while in the Senate, been employed by any railroad company to argue any case in court or out. He was not now and had not been for over a year, the attorney of any corperation whatever. He was repre-senting no corporation here. If a bill to be parsed on the idea that every member of Congress who was a lawyer was dishonest, with the view of making him honest, then the bill should be made to include the matter indicated in Senator Mitchell's sug gesti d amendment.

Senator Mitchell asked Senator Beck when anybody had told him that he (Smator Mitchell) had been attorney for the Northern Pacific Rail-

road Company. Senator Beck said he had been so told. The time did not matter. He was glad to hear the Senator confess that he had resigned as attorney when he was elected to the Senate.

Senator Mitchell said he was not in the confessional; but he had resigned eight months before his election. He (Senator Mitchell) remembered a time when it had been said in the newspaperathat certain members of Congress vary analous in regard to certain

Senator Everts noticed that no dis-ability had been applied by Senator Beck to any other profession than the

law. He characterized as "unilateral" lawyers the lawyers who would be dis-oriminated against. They could only talk a case from the side opposed to the ra lroad

Senator Beck said he was himself a lawyer and would not place an indig-nity on the profession of the law when -cted to Congress.

When elected to Congress, however, he found that his public duties required all his time, not being pos-sussed of t e transcendant abilities that the Sera'or from New York perhans pornessed. The country belived that the \$5000 m year received by Senators and Representatives in Congress entitled the people to their whole services, and if Senators and Representatives could not live on that com-pensation they had no right to supplement it by taking fees from corporat one whose interests were adverse to the whole people. Senator Beck did not know what an "unliteral" lawyer was. He supposed that it was a onesided lawyer; not a "quadlateral" lawyer, such as the Senatur from New York supposed himself to be

Senator Sperman, taking the floor, said the universal rule of the Senate was to grant a reconsideration, almost ss a matter of course, whenever asked for. Even when the Senate was almost a unit against a bill, the vote for its reconsideration had often been manimons. This bill met his hearty approval. The criticisms made against it was rather too fine.

t were rather too fine. The motion to reconsider having been brought to a vote, we agreed to -yeas 31; nays 21. The only Repub-Bean voting in the negative was Sona-tor Van Wyck. The Democrat voting Thus having laid a foundation for a in the affirmative were Senato, J Call, Gray, Payne, Pugh and Ponsom.

Senator Hawley then moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Vance called for the reading of the bill, by way of a final "ferewell" to it. [Langhter.]

The bill having been read, Senator Edmunds assured Senator Vance be should have the pleasure of seeing the bill back in the Senate within eight davs.

Senator Maxey (sotto coce)-With an adverse report.

The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 30

A number of veto me sage or beived from the Prindent were read and laid on the table, Senator Logan remark-ing as to one of them that he had never before known such a construc-tion as that a solstier on furlough was

not in the line of du y.

Senator Blair raid the Pr sident seemed to find it a congenial duty to express himself in the most extraor-dinaryte ons respecting the two hous of Congress. That, however, wr't a matter of official propriety as to which every man must judge for himself. Senator Blair defenden Congress from the criticisms made by the President. He stated that some of the President's statements were entire misapprehen-sions of the facts. Secator Essir gave instances to support his own sesertion. He charged that the Pension Office, es organized, was organized to reject claims wherever that could be done. It had come to be a court of chaucery. Some of the statements made about the action of Congress regarding pensions were "petty, trifling and contemptible."

The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then placed before the Senate and was d bated till adjournment.

In the course of some remarks on the bill Senator Plumb raid that if method of msoagement of the Genmethod of msoagement of the Gento the Herald from Richmond, Va.
eral Land Office the litigation that
says: "Parties living in this State and
continuous would outlast the lifesays: "Parties living in this State and there was not some change in the time of every man who heard him and would exhaust the entire value of the land: The malicious, inter-it-d and carel investigation of sp- inl agents invested with absolute power would ruin thousands and tens of thousands of persons who had never had a thought of wronging the government.

It was agreed that at 3 o'ck ik to-morrow a vote should be taken on the

A resolution offered by Senator Frye was agreed to, inquiring of the Secretary of War whether permission had been given, and by whom, to the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company, or to any other person or corporation in Louisville, to make use of any por-tion of the lands of the Louisville and

After an executive ression the Senate adjourned.

A SEASIDE IN IDENT.

She stood and watched the troubled deep.
With its approaching tide;
And saw its angry billows sweep
O'er banks of sand, till, leap by leap,
She found them at her side.

And, as she gased with selemp dread.
Sad thoughts came through her brain;
How many in that ecean's bed.
That once were gay, lie stiff and dead,
Who salled that stormy main.

How many, homeward bound to greet
The friends they dearly love,
Have found a grave where sait waves beat,
Their only hope that they would meet
Those friends again above.

Twas thus she mused, until the tide,
With its incessant roar,
Had beamed her in from side to side.
And as she cauld not there abide
She had to wade ashere, with the blooming dog under her arm, and she swears abe'll never menkey with the Atlantic Ocan any more.

—Tree Strings.

Sharp Pauge Athwart the Forchead, And in the muscles of the neck and shoulder, usually most violent after nightfall, are among the cheerful manifestations of neuralisa. It is an affection of the veree intensited by a coid. Repose, bringing with it a cossation of pain, is induced by Hostotter's Stomach Bitters, which is a fine nerve tonic and tranquilliser. It is also a reliable means of obecking rheumatism and gout. These maladies have silvays more or less to do with the -ri neys that, when inactive, fail to throw off the impurities which engender them. The Bitters can be relied upon to renew a healthy and purifying action of the renal organ. Besides this, it gives tone to the stomach, liver and bowels, and enriches the circulation. Appetite and sleep both profit by it, and it is a well accredited means of fortifying the system against malaria. It hastons the recovery of strength by convalencents, mitigates the infirmities of age, and helps the constitutionally feeble. harp Paugs Athwart the Forehead,

The Photographers' Convention, Sr. Louis, Mo , June 23.—The Photographers' Convention held its second session today and the Committee on Nominations reported as follows: H. McMichael for president, F. W. Cuerin for secretary, J. M. Carlisle

for treasurer. For Members of the Executive Com-mittee —James Landy, W. H. Potter, Several papers on subjects of interest to photographers were read, and it was announced that the German National Convention of Photographers would be held a: Brunswick, Germany, and that the American association would send there a repretentative American display of photographs to be selected from those now on exhibition at this

After the appointment of the necessary committees, other than those named yesterday, the convention ad-

Senator Brok—Oh, well, that was jost simply a lie; that's all there is about that. [Laughter.]

S nator Mitchell had no doubt of And should you wonder why you meet And should you wonder why you meet This constant smile, regard her teeth. She only laughs those gems to show, Which SOZODONT makes white as

THEST. LOUISWORKHOUSE

INSIDE MANAGEMENT.

A Disgusting State of Affairs Prevailing-Some of the Worst Features.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 23.—An after-noon paper today publishes a long sensational article which claims to be a faithful report of the inward man-agement of the St. Louis workhouse. The gist of the publication is as fol-lows: Nominally ... p isoner is allowed 50 cents a day, but by arbitrary and mean deductions this is reduced to 59 or 40, cents. For instance, no pay is or 40 cents. For instance, no pay is given for Sunday, and one-half of Saturday's pay is deducted to sustain the expense of the alleged superior food, which is fornished the prisoners on that day. Once a week all of the white prisoners, numbering about 200, are required to bathe in one tank, six by five feet, from which the water is never d sined until the whole number have washed themselves in it. Not few of them are afflicted with disgust ing diseases, while others are

COVERED WITH ULCERS AND RUNNING BORES, which are by the bath easily communicated to the unafflicted. The fifty negroes are required to bathe in the same manner, though in a fr. sh supply of water, and the whole 250 are furnished with but four towels. The cells in which the prisoners are confined when not at work are 12x15 feet in size, into each of which are crowded eight men. In a cree of sickness the patient is placed in a cell of inferior accommodation, in which are alco confined the incree atien and those of the new comers for whom room cannot be found or made in other cells. The food at the workhouse is inferior in quality and insufficient in amonet, the breal being too hard to eat and the coffee too weak to taste. The water given to the men to drink while at their work is dipped from the cattle trough, and the stone workers in the quarries drink from the same bucket as the mules and

ONE OF THE WORST PEATURES of the management is the laxity of discip ine and the indifference of the warden and guards as to what the prisoners say and do while unem-ployed. At the noon hour, for in-stance, instead of the men being re-turned to their cells, they are hustled promit sously into the corridors, where they remain until called to their work. Here, huddled together, they eat that portion of their dinner which they have been unable to consume while at the table, throw the refuse at each other, play cards and crars, smoke, sworm and fight, and induige in the most disgusting language, all unre-

stricted by any guard.

In regard to the punishment of of fende, s against the workhouse rairs, the master says the prisoner may be either confined in the bull pen, or dark call, or is "strung up." The lat-ter punishment consists in hanging the offender up by the wrists and keeping him in that position until obedience to the rules is promised.

BIG LAND SUIT.

The City of Fannkfort, Ky., Involved in Litigation.

New York, June 23.-A dispatch South Carolina have instituted legal proceedings by which they may recover a large quantity of property in Kentucky, on which a portion of the city of Frankfort is built. It appears that Lieutenant Colonel Chas Flem-ing, a Revolutionary soldier of distincing, a Revolutionary soldier of distinc-tion and valor, was granted for his services a tractof 60-0 acres of land in the then State of Ohio. After his death the land was sold, but no valid conveyance, it is now claimed, was ever made of any portion of it. The matter has been carefully looked into by the heirs, who claim that the city of Frankfort is principally built on the tract which wes formerly Ohio territory, and the record of the Virginia Land Office, in the State capitol, show very plainly the en'ry of the original deed and the location of the land as above stated. It is said that there are only eight living representatives of the old Col. Fleming. Among them are Mrs. J. M. Beuson of South Carolina, P. Bernard of Richmond, Va., and Miss Judy Bernard of Lynchburg. All of them regard the result of their proceedings with the liveliest and most hopeful anticipations, as the property claimed will amount to \$10,000,000 in

MATTHEWS-THEAKER.

Marriage of the Judge at New York

New York, June 23.—Judge Stanley Mat hews was married this morning to Mrs. Mary K. Theaker, of Cleveland, O. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's cousin, Mr. Charles Paison, jr., in this city. The Rev. Wm. R. Paxton, of Princeton, N. J., officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Richard D. Harton, of the First Presbyterian Church here. There were about fifty relatives and friends present. Among them were two sons and the two brothers of the groom, Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Harry Matthews; Justice Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. McCormick, Judge Steven Bourze, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Joseph Vilas, of Wisconsin. Tomorrow the bridal p-rty leaves for Europe on the steamer Celtic.

IMITATIONS have been foisted upon he market so closely resembling Allcock's Porous Plasters in general ap-pearance as to be well calculated to deceive. It is, however, in general appearance only that they compare with Allcock's for they are worse than worthless, inasmuch as they contain deleterious ingredients which are apt to cause serious injury. Rememi er that Allcock's are the only genuine porous plasters-the best external remedy ever known; and when pur-chasing pleaters do not only ask for but see that you get "Alicock's Porous Plasters." The popularity which these plasters have attained during the past thirty years has no parallel, so it is no wonder that imitations and counterfeits abound.

Providence's 250th Anniversary. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23 .- Providence presents a gala appearance to-day in honor of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the city. Never before has the city been so handsomely decorated, nor have the deco. ations ever been so profuse. Nearly all the buildings, public and private, are decorated with streamers, flags, booting and pictures of the landing of Roger Williams. Early this morning the weather was threatening and the aky overcast and later a light rain began to fall, dampening the order of many of the citizens who were to take part in the celebration. The streets are thronged with visitors and busi-

ness is generally suspended. A pro-cession was formed at the City Hall at 9:30 o'clock this morning and marched to the First Baptist meeting house on North Mai ness is generally suspended. SENSATIONAL ACCOUNT OF ITS North Main street, where the exer-cises of the day were commenced. The cises of the day were commenced. The exercises consisted of the singing of psalms acd of 1 by the Arion Club, prayer ty President Robinson of Brown's University, an address by Acting-Mayor Robbins and a historical discourse by Chief Justice Thomas Durfee. The morning ciremonies closed with the benediction by Bishop Clark, of Rhods Island. The exercises this afternoon at Roger Williams Park consisted of an address by isms Park consisted of an address by President Van Slyck, of the School Committee, to the graduating class of the high school, singing by the pupils of the public schools and a discourse by the Rey, V. G. Vose, D.D.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

CONVENTION OF GROWERS AT

The Noble Gift of a New Evaporator by Mr. Ezra Arnold, of Illimois.

there are thousands of immilies in the cities that can at times, when the market is gluted, buy fruit for less than the cost of production, and with an evaporator can prepare in a few days sufficient fruit for a year's consumpt on, and at one-tenth the usual expenditure. Mr. Arnold caid he did not intend to make or seil evapora-tors, and would consign to the asso-ciation his right and fille to his evap-

lution adopted: urer for the nocessary amount to de fray expense of wood cuts, printing,

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Arnold for his valuable gift to the association.

On motion a vote of thanks was ton-dered the press throughout the country at large for the courtesies extended to us in publishing the call for the meeting of our association, and for publishing the proceedings of our pre-

to meet at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 9, 1886, at 10

DR.SANFORD'S

W. N. HALDEMAN.

Wintersmith's Chill Cure.

OFFICE OF THE COVAIRE JOURNAL,

DY. Windersmith, Sir-I waive a rule I have observed for many years, the value of your remedy prompting me to say, in reply to your remedy prompting me to say, in reply to your remedy prompting me to say, in reply to your chail. Ourse, the private assurances of its efficacy I had observed on Mr. R. W. Moredith, who, for more than fifteen years, had been fore-man of my office, induced me to test it in my family. The results have been entirely satisfactory. The first case was of two years' standing, in which I believe every known remedy had been tried with femporary relief—the chills returning periodically and with seemingly increased severity. Your cure broke them at once, and there has been no recurrence of them for more than six months. The other case was of a milder form, and yielded more readily to other remedies; but the chills would return at intervals until your medicine was used, since which time, now several months, they have entirely disappeared. From the opportunity I have had to ludge, I do not healtate to express my belief that your Chill Cure is a valuable specific, and performs all you promise for it. Respectfully,

NOTICE OF

NOTICE OF Stockholders' Meeting



MOST PERFECT MADE

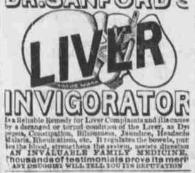
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association of the United States met at the Neil House, Columbus, O., June 17, 1895. The meeting was one of unusual interest. The various pr pers read all smbodied deep thought and research The most interesting discorsions were on the value and use of iruits, and regarding the best methods of preparing fruit for market and preserving it for family use. The opinion seemed prevalent that evaporated fruit was bound to obtain and hold the nighest position in public favor. Not only is evaporated fruit healthfuln so and in keeping propertie, but it commands a much higher price; ordinary dried apples are worth from 2 to 24 cents per pound, evaporated apples from 8 to 10 cents. Common dried peach s from 3 to 5 cent?, evaporated from 18 to 22 cents. Ezra Arnold, the Illinois fruit grower, pro sented drawing and specifi ations of a chesp evaporator made and used by himself with which be has had better success than with the more expensive dryhouses and evaporators. He evapecated apples in two hours, s raw-berries in three hours, peaches in two hours, cherries in two hours, corn in two hours and all kinds of fruits proportionately quick. The even rator is a marvel of simplicity and excellence, and can be made by anyone at a very triding cost. By its use millions of dollars can be eaved the producer and consumer each year. There are thousands of families that dry large quantities of fruit annually in the old-fashioned slow way, and sell it at the old-fashioned low price, when they could with but little expanse make an evaporator and evaporate five times as much per pound. There are thousands of families in the

oration his right and title to his evaporations, provided the a sociation would proceed cuts to illustrate the different parts and to distribute gratuitously among the farmers, fruit raisers and consumers of the United States, complete illustrated directions for making and using the evaporator. On motion Mr. Arnold's proposition was accepted, and the following reso-

Resolved, That the secretary of the Fruit and Vegetable Growers Associa-tion be authorized to inform the people through the leading newspapers in each State that illustrated directions for making and using Arnold's fruit evaporatorean be obtained by addressing our secretary, W. Orlando Smith, postoffice box 104, Alliance O., enclosing samps for return postage, and that the secretary draw on the treas-

vious meet ngs. On motion the association adjourned



President of the Great LOUISVILL & CGU-RIER-JOURNAL CO., tells /hat he knows of

NOTICE is hereby siven that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis and Southeastern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Kansas City. Springfield and Memphis Railroad Company, il Madison street, faxing District of Shelby eanny from moniy known as Memphis in the State of Tennessee, at 10 o'clock an July I, 1888, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other husiness as may properly come before the meeting.



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Season Opens June 23d. No Flies, No Mosquitoes. No Hay Fever No Malaria. Deer Park and Oakland, the one being but six miles distant from the other—with the most charming drives connecting them—will be under the manacement of Mr. W. J. WALKER, who, in h s three seasons' management, has made many enthusiastic friends of the glorious resorts. All communications abould be addressed to W. J. Walker, Queen City Hotel, Oumberland, Md., up to June 18th. After that date, either Deer Park or Oakland, Md.

RATES—860, 375 and \$90 per month, according to locations.

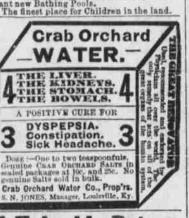
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WANTED AGENTS, Men and Womer the child to sell THE CHILD BIBLE Threduction by Rev. J. H. Viz cent, D.D. One agent has sold 65 in a town of 674 people; one 73 in a village of 794; a new agent 85 in 10 days; one 285 in a successive weeks; one 66 in 3 days at two different times. Experience not necessary Address new agent to in the days are weeke; one 40 in 3 days times. Experience not necessary times. CASSELL 4 00. 7L'1'd. 10 Dearhorn street. Ticken.

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J. S. Pond, Sec 7.

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